

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Everybody no blinded by partisan or selfish motives knows that Mr. Tilden has been fairly elected, and that every circumstance relating to the election that has occurred since the 7th of November, from the protracted delay in the reception of the returns in the disputed States to the infamous action of the returning boards. tends to substantiate the charge that the managers of the radical party have conspired to cheat him out of his election by the most glaring frands ever attempted upon an intelligent people. Every man who has read the Constitution also knows, for the phraseology is as unambiguous as that ordinarily met with, that that instrument provides for the decision of such cases as the one new existing. The radicals as well as the democrats know that Mr. Tilden is elected, and that the Constitution provides a way by which that election can be ratified, but because they do is no reason, now, why Northern democrats should oppose the compromise plan of the joint Congressional committee. These Northern democrats nominated Mr. Tilden, and, with the assistance of the South, elected him by a majority of a million of the white voters of the country, by popular insjerity of three hundred thousand, and by an electoral majority of twelve. Not. withstanding all this, however, they induced the people of the country, including the Southern democrats, to believe that they so loved their bonds and stocks that they would not oppose by any measures more forcible than protests, the radical scheme to inaugurate Hayes. The Southern democrats, acting under this belief, accepted the compromise plan as the only possible means of securing the inauguration of the man for whom they had voted and who had been fairly elected, and the opposition to the measure by the Northern democrats, now, seems almost inexplicable. If they had said before the joint committee reported, "this is a republican government, the living priuciple of which is that governments exist by the consent of the governed; that that Russia wishes to make some arrangements consent is determined by ballot, that Mr. Tilden has received an overwhelming maiority of those ballots, and consequently shall be inaugurated," no Southern democrat would | Pruth, but without any immediate intention have thought for a moment of sustaining the committee's report, but inasmuch as they hesitated, haited, and finally allowed the country to believe that they would quietly submit to radical audacity and bravado, and by that means induced the Southern democracy to accept the conference as the best they could get under the circumstances, it strikes us that their present determination to defend their rights and stand by the constitution is too late, and that their better course would be to accept the compromise with the best grace they can, proposing, however, as an amendment to it, a measure that will tend to insure the integrity of the tribucal, which is that the Senators and Representatives on it shall be selected by their

Though some of the Northern democrats oppose the compromise plan for settling the presidential difficulty, the chief opposition to the adoption of that plan comes from the radical leaders, Mr. Hayes's own home organ, the Columbus State Journal, leading off, but followed closely by Gen. Grant's organ, Mr. Murtagh, and by Mr. Morton, and, in fact, by nearly all the radical managers, and so potent is their influence on the party at large that, at their Senatorial caucus, last Saturday evening, to determine upon what course to pursue with regard to the plan, a resolution to support it was defeated, and every Senator left to vote as he

political opponents.

At the Senatorial democratic caucus, held the same evening, it was determined to support the compromise, not because there were not serious objections to it, but Lecause the country's interests were considered of more importance than mere party's, and because the Senators were willing to accept any reasonable mode by which the present deplorable condition of the country could be improved. The contrast presented by the two parties in their efforts to elect a President is still observable in their endeavors to have him inaugurated.

Dispatches from Springfield indicate that Gen. John A. Logan, who, previous to the commencement of the late war, threatened death and destruction, and a march over his dead body, to such Illinois troops as might desire to invade the South, but who soon changed his him, but the President, it is said, has intimated tune and became such a Southern hater as to no change in the policy regarding the State govwin the lasting friendship of Gen. Grant, is about to close his Senatorial life, and like Mr. Boutwell, retire to that privacy from which, for the well being of the country, he should never have emerged, and that he will do so in a most undignified way, for so disgusted were some of the members of the Illinois legislature with his lobbying for re-election last Saturday that a resolution was introduced requesting him to leave Springfield and go about his business in Washington.

The radicals entertain no higher opinion of the sense of justice and equity of their leading men than the democrats do, for, in their efforts to influence them, they use the same means they would employ to buy the vote of the most degraded man in their party, and appeal to the prejudice or tempt the avarice of their U. S. Senators with as much impunity as though they were dealing with the members of a South Carolina or Louisiana radical legislature.

The Cumberland miners have agreed to work at fifty-five cents a ton.

News of the Day.

On Saturday morning the dead body of Chas. Collins, chief engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, was found at his residence in Cleveland. It was apparent that he had been dead twenty-four hours. In one hand he grasped a revolver, while another pistol and a razor were lying beside him on the bed. He undoubtedly committed suicide by count of the late accident at Ashtabula affected his reason. The family of Mr. Collins was absent at the time of his suicide.

At Petersburg, Va., on Saturday last, the trial of Richard Bagby, a prominent merchant, charged with counselling and abetting Samuel H. Thorburn to make a false entry in the individual ledger of the Citizens' Bank of that city, by which the firm of S. J. Gates & Co. were enabled to overdraw their account about \$10,000, took place in the Corporation Court. Alter the testimony and argument the jury reof not guilty.

Two South Carolina negroes fought a duel at Fair Bluff, North Carolina, Saturday. One was a democrat and the other a republican. They fought about politics. There were four exchanges of shots; one was wounded three times, dangerously, the other wounded in the

A cadet at the Virginia Military Institute named Walter L. Keirn, while skating at Lexington, last week, was knocked down by a negro, and during a quarrel that ensued he stabbed the negro, but did not injure him fatally.

The annual meeting of the B'nai B'rith of the United States commenced at Cincinnati yesterday. About one hundred delegates were present from all parts of the country, and more

The City Council of Lynchburg, Va., have presented the members of the Hook and Ladder Company of that city with serviceable and handsome overcoats.

Luther Lee, collector of customs at Norfolk

Foreign News.

Gen. Ignatieff, at the meeting of the conference, on Saturday, declared that if the Porte should disregard the armistice, or take any action hostile to Montenegro or Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as a provocation, and would consider what course ought to be adopted. He also remarked that the European plenipotentiaries had received petitions from the Christians of Macedon, Thessaly, Epirus and Crete. All the plenipotentiaries assembled at the Austrian embassy, and signed the final protocol of the conference. The ambassadors of the European powers have requested audiences with the Sultan for the purpose of taking their leave. The Sultan will probably receive them to-day. Russia is beginning to represent to the powers that the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe find it imposible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia. Meanwhile it appears that with Austria respecting a joint occupation of Bulgaria and Bosnia. The steady reinforcement of the Russian army probably means no more than that the Russians will cross the of crossing the Danube. It is probable that Turkey would tolerate the presence of the Russians in Roumania for a short time, after which the financial strain caused by the large armaments which she has been compelled to keep up would compel her to choose her course. Hobart Pasha has been instructed to offer ad-

British naval officers. The recent hostile utterances of the German press have caused a very serious impression at Paris. The French journals advocate a strict attitude of non-interference in regard to foreign affairs. They deay that any extraordinary measures of army organization are on foot.

mission into the Turkish fleet to a number of

In London last week the demand for coffee was steady, prices gave way from the highest point 3s to 4s. per cwt. and the bulk of Rio was withdrawn from market. The famine in India, it is noticed, is having effect upon prices of rice. Sugars are again noticed as being flat, and prices have fallen off 2s, to 3s, per

Viscount Gage, of Ireland, is dead.

Four of Packard's metropolitaes, heretofore concealed in the Supreme Court building, and evidently a party of observation, were detected Saturday night, and at 2 a. m. Sunday the building was reinforced by Col. Augur's battalion of militia. The men, it is said, confessed that their instructions were to take advantage of an unguarded moment to recapture the

The Republican announces that until further notice it will be issued only on Wednesday and

Saturday. The Nicholls government, through Judge Houston, has enjoined the old Kellogg State tax collectors from turning over their moneys to the Kellogg State auditor, Johnson, who was returned re-elected. These collectors are now in New Orleans for the purpose of making their final returns from their several parishes.

Gen. Augur having reinstated the old State Librarian removed by Nicholls, it is believed by the Louisiana radicals in Washington that a proper maintenance of the status quo will require interposition by the national authority in the latter case, as well as in that of the Librarian. The moneys are required to subsist the charity hospital, the public schools and the administration of the State. Marshal Pitkin has just presented the matter to the President. and urged that to maintain both the status quo and to conserve these public moneys from being squandered action should be promptly taken by

L. J. Barron, of Natchitoches parish, left the Louisiana radical House Saturday and was sworn in by the democratic House.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. - J. Rice Smith, esq., of Berryville, delivered a stirring address upon temperance in the Good Templar's Hall, at Fairfax Court House, on Friday night last, The lecture was delivered on the invitation of Providence Lodge No. 3 at that place, and at the close of the meeting eight applications for membership were received in the lodge and four candidates initiated into the order. Mr. Smith acquitted himself well, and secured the undivided attention of the large audience to the close of his address.

to the United States Senate, they will drop him after to-day and support Judge Davis. If such be the case, Judge Davis will not resign his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court think, however, we shall before long see the quired qualifications." The vote by which the until the presidential tribunal-if the compromise bill pass—shall have been organized, for he may be the fifth member thereof.

| Manual Concurrence with cov. Redshed with the state and 7 against, which appears to be sufficiently board like that of Louisians does not possess a republican form of government.—The Nation. he may be the fifth member thereof.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] of the military convention, published in the papers to-day, will no doubt cause the Logisiature to take some steps in this direction. The tion in the interests of the volunteer military.

Tupper lectures here Monday, Henry Ward Beecher Tuesday, and Wednesday Miles Riddick is to be hanged. A big week for Richmond. I do not know how the city will stand it. Beecher's prospects for an immense house are splendid. The religious papers have all come out against him in column editorials. cd hard to devise some method, and had with Members of the churches have written letters tired, and in twenty minutes returned a verdict to the papers warning the young men not to go to hear Beccher; and, finally, a well-known Virginia author and humorist has written a scathing philipic entitled "Will he Draw?" which same philipie is sold by the newsboys at turn. five cents per copy, and if Beecher will not draw it seems that the philipic does.

There is much diversity of opinion here as to the 'plan.' Perhaps there may be a majority in favor of it, but I would not like to say so. By many it is looked upon as a wily invention of the enemy, but how they can come to this conclusion I am not able to say. Gov. Tilden's friends here-and by friends I mean those who are personally acquainted with him-are in favor of it.

I learn that Col. French Strother will certainly tender his resignation as Superintendent of the Penitentiary Monday.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson's family is now lo cated here, but the General is off attending to insurance man as he is a general, and this is saying a great deal.

Judge Burks has not delivered that first opinion yet. Of course the lawyers are getting impatient. They look forward to the first opinion of a judge with the same degree of interest that the musician hears an opera singer probably reach a satisfactory conclusion in the for the first time, or the doctor cuts off a leg matter. They had then fixed a form of oath, for the first time, or hands in a bill for the first time, or a patient pays the bill for the first ally and truly taken place, not what ought to time. Nothing like the first time in everything. I would have much preferred to have place, but what had really taken place; and been George Washington, President of the they were to arrive at such a conclusion as they United States for the first time, than G. W. the second time, or to have Hayes' chances Mozes Adams said when he saw his twins for find out and determine who had been elected this time. Nothing like novelty, you know, as the first time.

The apportionment question still occupies the House.

In the House, to-day, the bill conferring on the policemen of Alexandria city certain powors of constables was reported.

In the Senate, the House bill for the removal of the disabilities of James Barbour and others was taken up and passed-ayes, 28; noes, 4-(Messrs, Newberry, Powell, Maddox and Jones.)

A meeting of the merchants, manufacturers and others citizens of Richmond will be held to-night, to give expression upon the election

Bantist church of this city. The Richmond correspondent of the Peters-

burg Index says: "Ex-Governor Smith is 79 years of age, and ias not had the rheumatism for thirty or forty years--when he jumped out of bed, all full of uches and pains, and plunged into the icy cold water of a river to show his men how to extricate a stage which was stuck there. Moreover he doesn't drink, smoke or chew, and every good day walks several miles for exercise.

"Gen. Bradley T. Johnson has introduced bill to incorporate a railroad company to run from Richmond to Washington. It is believed by many that a big railroad fight will ensue. It may be so. There are, however, no very strong signs. There are members of the General Assembly who would not object to the circulation of any loose greenbacks that may be burning the pockets of the present owners."

Charles Green has been appointed flour inspecior at Cuipeper Court-house.

Virginians on the Compromise.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says in reference to the feeling in Richmond about the compromise plan:

Governor Kemper says: "Looking to all the plans of settlement which are possible to be adopted, I go most heartily for the joint report.'

in the interests of peace and the business intercets of the country. R. A. Coghill, member of the National Committee, says: "I heartily endorse the report of the joint committee"

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter says: "I had rather take the proposed compromise than trust to Grant and his soldiers." State Senator (formerly Congressman) John Critcher "thinks it better than war."

Ex-Gov. John Letcher caustically remarks: "I don't think anything (fit. It is a confession that they are flat on their backs and is a gentle way to keep from getting any bruises." Ex-Gov. Smith says: "I am yet to make up

my mind about it. Ex-Secretary of the Interior A. H. H Stuart says: "I am very favorably impressed with it." Gen. W. H. F. Lee "thinks that the Northern and Western democrats having elected Tilden should seat him. Secretary of State McDonald says: "If the

Northern democrats are satisfied with it we must General Charles H. Ronald thinks it better never to capitulate after victory has been won.

Major John W. Daniel, a prominent candidate for Governor, says: "The people elected

l'ilden. He owes it to them to demand their rights and they owe it to him to sustain him." Business men most generally approve of the plan. They want a resumption of business, and see no better way of attaining it. The Federal officeholders here are by no means unanimous or

strong in their expressions of approval; quite A NEW POINT .- A new point in the Louisiana case has been raised by Mr. R. B. Pullan, a Cincinnati layman, and it has attracted a good deal of attention from lawyers, and certainly seems to have a good deal of technical force and to be likely to cause some trouble to the gentlemen who have charged themselves with the 'solemn duty' of seeing that Mr. Hayes gets the Presidency. Mr. Pullan takes as the groundwork of his argument a history and description of the returning board furnished to the 'visiting statesmen' by the person who drafted the law making it-Judge Hugh L. Campbell, of the Third District Court of the parish of New Orleans. According to this gentleman the ballots put in the boxes are merely ballots until the returns are made up by the board. In the eye of the law the board is constructively present at all the polls, receives all the ballots, and purifies and assorts them, but they do not become roles until the board has passed upon them. In fact, the board casts the vote of the State and properly holds the State election. Until it has made its return there has been no election. Now, the constitution of the United States gives Congress the power of 'determining the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes,' and provides 'that this day shall be the same throughout the United States. Under this clause Congress has made the first Illinois Legislature become convinced that they cannot elect their present nominec, Palmer, legislature become present nominec, Palmer, legislature become convinced that they cannot elect their present nominec, Palmer, legislature become convinced that they cannot elect their present nominec, Palmer, legislature become convinced that they cannot issue day for all the States. But according to Judge having any validity in this State except those having any validity in this State except those lissued by its authority; and it cannot issue went on to tell about ancient Greece "The deciles are all the States of the state of the following. The conclusion is of course plain that there was no election in Louisiana on the legal day, and therefore none on any day. Of grees in this jurisdiction, and that it is perfectly

Mr. Edmunds on the "Plan."

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday Mr. Ed-RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20, 1877 .- The action | munds preceded to address the Senate on the

electoral count bill. He asked that the bill and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution be read, and convention was a greater success than I had | then said that ten millions, in round numbers, anticipated. The men moved together with had cast their votes for some person as Presiwas that had been elected.

> the way for determining who it was, then they wanted to devise some way for doing it which would be clearly within the Constitution, and such a method as would meet all the difficulties which might arise. The committee had laborgreat unanimity adopted the bill now before The first part of the bill relates mainly to

matter of form of doing the work. The second section provides for action upon double returns from one or more of the States, and provides how it shall be decided which is the true re He then gave the composition of the commis-

sion and the method in which it was formed by

the committee. They did not wish to name

the judges by name lest some one might say

there was a reason for so doing, but they had adopted a rule which no one could object to, and this gave them judges from various sec tions of the country, and with diversified and different opinions political and otherwise. They had at first thought of confining the number of Senators and Representatives to three each, but had finally decided upon five of eachmaking fifteen in all in the commission -- a number so large as to include every variety of opinion, and so large as to prevent any of the afluences which sometimes will affect members insurance matters. He is almost as good an of a committee or commission in reaching a conclusion from being brought to bear upon

this commission. They had thus constituted the commission. and if they could now get over the constitutional objection which some of these newspaper writers and others had discussed, they could which was a solemn oath to say what had actuhave taken place, not what they wanted to take would be answerable for only to the Great Judge at last. Having fixed the court, then what was this court or commission to do? To to determine which of the two did represent the

Where there were two sets of votes they were views of the people of the State from which the two sets of votes had come. Was not that precisely what they ought to do and what the Constitution asked them to do?

There were many partisans, five millions of the voters, who would wish to have this commission descend below or behind the action of the States. The other five millions did not wish that done, and each side thinks his man would be elected if such a course was pursued. The election took place in November, and the electoral votes were east in December, and some person was elected by those votes, and what Rev. Henry McDonald, of Kentucky, has accepted the call to the pasterate of the Second could make a law that would deprive a man l who was elected of his rights, and should declare that he was not elected.

If the two Houses had the power on the day the electoral votes were cast to decide who was fire was returned by a volley, and the guilty elected they had the power to day, and this woman fell dead from her horse, shot through commission would have the same power. If they did not, then this commission did not. Who is to decide what actually took place on the day the votes were cast? That is, what is the constitutional vote of the States? The two Houses of Congress must decide, and that is precisely what is done by this bill-by committing to this tribunal, which the two Houses | that the sister of his wife had administered poiscreate, the power that is vested in the two Houses. Large bodies of men depart from individual responsibility in proportion as the size of the bedy increases, and, by committing this power to a small number, they would come pearer to a correct solution of the question.

If the pretension that the Constitution has conferred this power upon the President of the Senate be true, then they could not wish for any better person than the present incumbent, but if in their midst. A match was applied to the pile that power was not reposed in that Chair, then and all that now remains to mark the spot and some means should be provided for settling the questions that may arise.

Mr. Edmunds read the Constitution on that point, and said if the Constitution had intended to confer such power upon the President of Judge Cochran, of Augusta, is for the report | the Senate, then the framers of it had been most unfortunate that they did not more fully define it, as they did all other matters connected with the duties of Senators. If the Constitution had designed to turn the President of the Senate into a judge in this case, then it staggers belief that they did not say so.

He would admit that if the power to open the returns implied the power to determine upon them, then the President of the Senate had that power. If the Constitution had meant to say, so it would have done it in two words. The as many Sabbaths as he remained away. The language does not say that he shall have the power to count, even much less to decide.

Mr. Edmunds continued that the power to count and decide repose in both Houses of Congress, and they could delegate it to this commission. He contended that as a matter of fact, from the time of John Laydon to Schuyler Colfax, the President of the Senate had not counted the votes once.

COLOR IN MASONRY .- The whole of the fore-

noon, and a portion of the afternoon of the Grand Lodge meeting was devoted to the discussion of what is called the "African Lodge." The question of recognizing the colored lodges has long been discussed by the Masonic fraternity. Last year the Grand Master alluded to the subject in his address, and as the lodge had an application from Prince Hall lodge of Boston, and two from two lodges here in the State asking to be recognized, it was deemed best to bring the matter to a conclusion as soon as posible. Accordingly that portion of the Grand Master's address which referred to the question and the three communications were referred to a large committee. Yesterday three reports were made, one by Mr. A. T. U. Pierson, one by Asron Goodrich, and one by Mr. Griswold. The two first reported against recognizing the colored people. The last, Mr. Griswold, reported in favor of recognizing them. The whole question resolves itself, according to the reports, into a question of history. The two that agree against recognizing the colored lodges affirm and maintain that the colored lodges are not now and never have been recognized as belong. ing to the Masonic fraternity, and all searched diligently the Masonic history to ascertain whether or not the colored brethren had ever been taken in. Mr. Goodrich goes to the oldest kind of English law to show what a free man is, and claims that none but a free man can be a Mason. Mr. A. T. C. Pierson's report was also quite long and reaches the same conclusion but by a different line of argument. The discussion was brought to a close by the adoption of three resolutions attached to the report of Mr. A. T. C. Pierson, as follows: "That the Grand Lodge of Minnesota declines to recognize the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, located in Boston, Mass., for the reason of its irregular formation. That public in full concurrence with Gov. Robinson resolutions were adopted is 321 in favor of them

An Iowa Borror.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, of the 18th inst., gives an account of a terrible tragedy near Albany, Mo., enseted just across the line in

Iowa. The paper says: About one year ago a man by the name of Phil. Ames moved in that neighborhood, bring. ing with him a wife, a little child and his sistershooting, and it is believed that anxiety on ac- great unanimity, as though they were in ranks. dent of the United States, each believing that in law. He secured a small piece of land and Steps will be taken to have an annual conven- they had elected the man of their choice, and erected upon it a neat two story dwelling. For yet difficulties had arisen about which one it a time all things appeared to go on nicely inside the family mansion, but it soon became funds for charitable objects, but Alexandria, If the Constitution had not clearly defined evident to those who grew intimate with the Ameses that there was a skeleton in the house, and that all was not as lovely as it should be. or, in other words, the love of the household was scattered around among too many women. There was a coldness growing up between husband and wife, only equalled by an apparent warmth existing between the husband and the sister-in-law. The neighboring women noticed that the wife appeared often in tears, was neglected and left upprovided for, while her sister received the smiles and caresses of the husband. Whole days the wife passed alone, having no company save the child, a bright, golden haired girl of five summers, who clung to her, and in whose existence she appeared to live and have her being. At length, on the 10th of November. the little child sickened and suddenly died. I was buried the next day-a rude country burial, a bitter cold north wind, leafless trees and a cheerless grave crushed the mother's spirit and broke her heart. Then it was that the spirit of the first born Cain appeared to take possession of the husband. He frequently beat his wife, drove her from his bed and forced her to occupy a miserable straw and husk pallet on the kitchen floor, while the sister occupied the place which belonged to her. At length the wife, driven to despair, told the story of her wrongs to Mrs. Rosa McGuire, and she laid the situation in the Ames household before her husband, and he soon had the men of the neighborhood worked up to a point of lynching the unnatural husband. They visited the house, and would have hung the monster but for the pleadings of his wife, who went down on her knees before the angry crowd and begged the life of the man who had so wronged her, while her sister, at the first sound of danger, had sought safty in flight. The neighbors listened to the poor woman's appeal, removed the rope from the man's neck and set him free. To any but a man possessed by a devil this would have proved a warning that would have turned him into better ways. But not so with Ames. Scarcely had the crowd dispersed when he went to the barn, saddled his horse and re

turned to the house with a heavy curb bridle.

Up stairs kneeling and at prayer, with a photograph of her dead child in her hand, he found his wife. In an instant he had struck her to his feet with the curb bit, dragged her to the head of the stairs, and thrown her to the floor | tion in chancery is about to be instituted in the below, where he continued to beat her with the bridle until life had departed. In the meanime the sister had returned from her hiding place. Another horse was saddled, the body of the dead woman was thrown across the saddle, and, the sister riding one horse and leading the other, Ames walked alongside and held the body in position until they arrived at the river, where a hole was cut in the ice and the body thrust out of sight. A young man returning home saw the parties journeying to the river, and when he A number of armed men started in pursuit arrived at the river bank just as the murderer and his paramour were mounting their horses. They were called upon to halt, when Ames drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. the neck. The man put spurs to his horse and above cause have not been filed with the attempted to escape in the dark, but a fortunate | cuit clerk, it will hardly be considered at the shot brought his animal down and the murderer in May.

was captured. A rope was provided and all the necessary arrangements made for a frontier funoral, when the wretched man made a confession, the chief points of which are incorporated in the above statement, and he further stated on to her little niece in order to get her cut of the way, and that they were planning the murder of the wife that they might live unmolested | this season of the year when the ground terry together. In this they were prevented by the mob of a few hours before and that he then killed the wife as above stated. The rope was thrown over a limb, strong men pulled at the end of it, and the next instant a quivering body was suspended in air. A number of logs were then rolled together, brush was piled upon them and the bodies of the two inhuman beings placed

murdered woman was recovered on Saturday and buried by the side of her dead child, The Christ of the Poor.

"I want to ask leave of the church to be ab sent on the Sabbaths following the first in Feb-

ruary into the early part of March." Mr. Beecher rose to make this request in the business meeting which followed the prayer meeting last night, and said that he did not propose to preach any fewer Sabbaths during the year in consequence of this absence, that he would take out of the summer and autumn consent was granted by a unatimous vote. After the regular exercises Mr. Beecher said: There is a great deal of discussion as to the reality of the divine disclosure as to the whole scheme of Christianity. No man can read the New Testament heedfully without perceiving that we are discussing the question from one standpoint and the whole New Testament is discussing it from another, and that the genius of the discussion is on totally different planes. We are discussing Christ and the whole scheme of moral truth; we demand historic evidence, and evidence which appeals itself to the reason. Some persons seem to have the gift of heal-

ing. Now, the medical faculty call it imagination. If I am suffering with neuralgia, it don't make a particle of difference to me how I am cured, if I only am, and I don't care whether I am cured by my imagination or not. They may say, "You only think you are cured." Well, that is all I want.

This world has always been a miserable and wretched world, and always will be. Take a spoon and stir it up and it is dregs. The upper half of the population gets all the advantage, and the lower half are worse than when the world was in a state of barbarism. Now, both our Master and His apostles put the divinity of Christ on this. There was in Him a power for the wretched, and a power that can succor the wretched cannot be anything but divine. Christ came to the poor, the neglected, the captive, the slave, and He had a message for them that brought light and hope into despair. Let men reason about it. It amuses them and don't hurt anybody. I take pleasure in knowing that while this church has a newspaper notoriety yet what goes into the papers is but a little of its life. There is much of this work of Christ being done by its members both at home

Here an opportunity was given for wo chose to speak, and Brother Shearman rose and, among other things, said be thought people knew too little about the state of society in those olden times to see the great progress that has been made.

Mr. Beecher answered by saying that Brother Shearman had stirred him up like a beehive, at 14a\$14 50. Hay quiet and steady; Marylan He became so excited in his speech that he could not keep his sent, but rose and walked the platform .- New York Herald.

Specimens of the small snakes that fell in the rain storm at Memphis, Tenn., last week, have been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Society Notes .- In the society notes in yesterday's Washington Herald the following Alexandria items appear :-

The public library of our sister city, Alexandria, being in great need of funds for the purchase of new books, refitting its reading rooms. &c., and thus enable it to rank with the various similar institutions throughout the United States, her citizens resolved to give an entertainment of some kind which would be the means of getting the required amount. In the past it has been the custom to hold a fair, a sociable, or a concert for the purpose of raising not wishing to follow out this almost antiquated and monotonous custom, endeavored to introduce something new, in the accomplishment of which she was very successful. It was in the form of a grand hop, which came off on Friday evening, at Sarepta Hall, on King street, and was under the management of Mr. R. W. Falls. assisted by the following committee: Messrs. Frank and Leonard Marbury, John Parrott, Allan C. Howison, Arthur Gregory, and Car rol Ashby, who were untiring in their efforts to make the affair a great success. The programme was well managed, and at 11:30 th German was announced It was lead by Mr. G. S. Biogham, of Washington, and Miss Cler trude Holliday, one of the belies of Baltimore The figures were original and were very table ful. Prominent among the many present were

the Misses Nannie and Lillie Marbury, the Misses French, Miss Belle Hunter, Miss Meta Stuart, Miss Bessie Falls, the Misses Withers. Miss Hough, Miss Kilgore, Miss Ambler, and Miss Lloyd, of Alexandria; Miss Paulding, of Washington; Miss Blow, of Norfolk; and Misses Holliday and Duvall, of Baltimore, The gen tlemen were Messrs. Marbury, Stabler, How. son, Prestman, Powle, Johnston, Key, Parrott Smoot, Gregory, Fleming, Masters, Bryant an many others.

The leading topic in Alexandria secon present is the approaching marriage of Ma Kate Withers, the pretty and accomplish daughter of Sepator Withers, of Virgin and Mr. William Smith, of Lynchburg Va. The ceremony will take place at 5 Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church on the Sth of February, at So'clock in the evening and, it is currently reported, will be on the grandest scale. There will be eigh bridemaids and as many groomsmen. Mis-

Katie and Mamie French, Miss Carrie Paulding, of Washington; Miss Lizzie Cator, of Baltimore; Miss Bessie Fall-Misses Ellie and Willie Withers, sisters of the bride, and Miss Nannie Blackford, of Dan ville, Va., will be the bridesmaids, and the sa lection presents an array of beauty quite unsur passed. After the ceremony a recaption we be held at the residence of Senator Witheron Duke street.

IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST AN INSCRANGE COMPANY, -The Richmond State says an ac-Circuit Court in this city by Geo. W. James son, Charles H. Collins, George K. Witmer and Hugh Latham, suing in behalf of them selves and all other creditors of like class, who may choose to make themselves parties to the suit and bear their ratable proportion of the costs as plaintiffs, against the St. Louis Lin Insurance Company; the Columbia Life Insur ance Company, and Hon. R. M. T. Huster Treasurer of the State of Virginia.

The general object of this suit is to subject ie bonds and securities, deposited by these companies with the Treasurer of the State of the claims and demands of their Virginia p ey-holders. Kent & Neale, of Alexandric and John Hunter, ir., of this city, time sent the plaintiffs. As the papers in t term of the Circuit Court commencing the life Monday in February, but will come up at the ensuing term, commencing the third Manager

The indisposition of Senator Authory is at tributed by some to his having eaten partridges at Baltimore, those birds being polyanous at ered with snow, and they are forced to feed at

COMMERCIAL. Prices of Produce in Alexandria. LOUR, Fine...... \$1.75 (6 5.25 the tragedy is a bed of ashes. The body of the Good to prime..... 1 4 Choice 1 50 CORN, white...... 9 55 Mixed..... Yellow TURKEYS..... OATS BUTTER, prime...... Common to middling.....

DRIED APPLES..... 0 42 00 GREEN APPLES, & bbl.... 2 00 to BACON, Hams, country...... 0 12 66 0 13 Best sugar cured Hams... 0 15 66 0 13 Butchers' Hams.... 0 15 (a 0 14 Western.... Western..... 0 14 (a 0 15 Sides 6 111 65 Shoulders 0 8 65 CLOVER SEED 0 0)

PLASTER, ground, per ton. 5 (0) Ground, in bags or bbls ... 7 00 64 Ground, in bags, ret'd.... 6 00 (2) 0 (2) Washed 0 54 69 0 35 Merino, unwashed 0 22 60 0 50 Washed 0 30 60 0 52

HAY..... 13 Receipts of Grain are fair, and prices are but little changed since our last report. Offerings to-day of 100 bushels of Wheat, with sales at 11. alt8, as to quality; and of 1278 bushels of Corn at 53 and 54. No Rye or Oats reported. Constry produce in light receipt at quotations

SUMAC...... 125 (6 15)

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-Stocks active and strong. Money 4. Gold 1064. Governmentsvery little doing, but strong. Flour duli and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan'y. 22.—Virginia is, deferred 71; Virginias, consolidated, 67; do. 24 series of Cotton firm and quiet; middling 1: Flour quie and firm; Howard street and Western Super \$5 50; do. Extra 64\$6 50; do. Family 7a5. City Mills Super 5a\$5 50; do. Extra 6a\$7. do. Rio brands 8a\$8 25; do. Family \$... Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western winter red 11 147; No. 2 Chicago spring 140a142; Penna. Ic. 154a155; Maryland red prime 158a160; do. amber 162; do. white 150a160. Corn-Southern quiet and firm; Western active, irmer and higher; Southern white 56358; do. yellow 568 Western mixed new spot 59; Jan 50; Feb. Mar 61; Apr 617. Oats quiet and steady; 7 ern prime 40a41; Western white 40a42. Ry firmer and higher at 70s75. Clover Seed qu Lard-refined 12. Butter quiet and steads Western good to prime 22425c; do. extra line a28:. Coffee dull, weak and lower; Rio cargos

Whiskey dull at \$1 12. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Cattle dull; takes of 2500 extra Pennsylvania and Western Steels. at 61a62c; fair to good 5ate, and common 4a4 a. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 7000 at 4150. Hogs firmly held; sales of 3,700 at 8a510 25.